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this series forms an extremely interesting and valuable portion of his book. One of the most important causes of changes in the series is invention, and Rae developed an important theory of invention.

Rae's use of terms was not fortunate. It would have been better to have used capital instead of instruments, for that was practically his meaning. Likewise his use of the term profits was unwise. That term is used to denote a differential gain, and it is a burden for the reader to keep Rae's meaning in mind. If his reasoning is difficult to follow and his terminology somewhat misleading, these defects are accentuated by the delightful description with which the book abounds. So charming is this feature that the apparent fault of the early readers who appreciated only the interesting descriptions must be avoided.

Concerning the present reprint, Professor Mixter deserves much credit for the labor he has bestowed on the original work to make it more readable. He has corrected the punctuation, which was extremely bad. That part which forms a distinct treatment of capital has been rearranged and forms the main body of the new edition. Chapters have been rearranged, pages inserted, explanatory notes added, which have made the book far more valuable than it formerly was. All that was not relevant to the theory of capital has been placed in an appendix, which forms nearly a half of the book, but making it a complete reprint of the original work. This appendix is not to be neglected, however, for it contains ideas which when developed will add much to present knowledge. The several appendices on luxury and the effects of vanity are of this nature. With his book cleared of its mechanical defects and made available in its new form, Rae ought to come into the position to which his great contribution entitled him.

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Small, Albion W. *General Sociology*. Pp. xiii, 739. Price, \$4.00. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1905.

This monograph is the outgrowth of class lectures in the University of Chicago, where the author is Professor of Sociology. They have been worked over for publication, but a few slips remain, as, for instance, when Dr. Gilman is spoken of as president of Johns Hopkins or Ratzel is mentioned as if living.

The volume purports to be an exposition of the main development in sociological theory from Spencer to Ratzel, but it is a good deal more than this. The sub-title is true of the first 394 pages, but the balance of the work is largely a statement of the author's own opinions.

During the last century there were two types of sociologists: the sentimentalists, utopian oftentimes, knowing little about theory, followed by scientific students who have often been as interested in pure theory as to sometimes forget that this is vain unless brought into the arena of active life. Spencer

was the first of this new school, and his interest is largely in "Society Considered as a Whole Composed of Definitely Arranged Parts (structure)." A very good outline of Spencer's main argument is given, but nowhere is it condensed into a paragraph. Schaeffle marks a great advance over Spencer in that his interest is in "Society Considered as a Whole Composed of Parts Working Together to Achieve Results (function)." Ratzenhofer goes far beyond all his predecessors, however and establishes really the positive method for sociology when he considers society as a "Process of Adjustment by Conflict Between Associated Individuals," and further as a "Co-operation Between Associated Individuals." Ratzenhofer attempts to catalog the interests of society in a comprehensive way. This sociology must do to determine the relative value of interests at a given time—to know which should be advocated, which held in abeyance.

After a brief resumé of the results thus forgotten, Professor Small gives a "Schedule of Sociological Concepts," fifty-one in number, which are discussed in detail—a "Conspectus of Concepts Derived by Analysis of the Social Process." Part VII deals with "The Social Process Considered as a System of Psychical Problems;" Part VIII with the same as a "System of Ethical Problems," while Part IX treats the process as a "System of Technical Problems." To discuss the vast number of topics would require several volumes of *THE ANNALS*, and only a hint of the contents can here be given. Indeed, much of this latter part of the book seems more like notes for future elaboration than complete analyses of the things suggested.

To the author sociology is a comprehensive general science embracing the other social sciences. Sociology is an attempt to answer four questions: (1) What are the essentials in human association? (2) How do these essentials change their manifestations from time to time? (3) By virtue of what influences do these variations occur? (4) What social aims are reasonable in view of these conclusions from experience?

The population being made up of individuals: "Society is what it is at any time as the resultant of all the efforts of all the personal units to reach its own peculiar sort of satisfaction." Therefore: "All social problems are problems of the relation of personal units that have in themselves distinct initiation and choice and force." The aim of society is the perfecting of social co-operation. "More and better life by more and better people, beyond any limit of time or quality that our minds can set, is the indicated context of the social process."

Inasmuch as this syllabus represents an "epitome of the whole philosophy of society," detailed criticism is out of the question. Viewed by individual sections or chapters, the volume contains much of great value, particularly to the advanced student. There are some happy epigrammatic sentences, and the analysis is often keen. If taken in homeopathic doses, and upon special topics, the argument will often be helpful and stimulating. Viewed as a whole, the volume is less satisfactory. It will be of little service to the beginner, for the style is involved and at times confusing. The author evidently anticipates this, for he says: "One cannot have made the foregoing

argument in ignorance that to most minds it must seem a mere churning of words. It affects even rather mature students of social science, and almost invariably specialists in other departments, as a species of speculation for which one can have no serious respect without incurring suspicion of mental unbalance. \* \* \* It would be a delightful clearing of the atmosphere if fewer people would call themselves sociologists and more would absorb a very little of the sociological spirit."

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